The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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Wm. G. BROWN, ---Editor.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the struggling efforts of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times, and under all circumstances."* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit it.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of liberating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State to an enviable position among our sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true Liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge it a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with our own enlightenment, and the secure and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to secure our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
130 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

ROWING AGAIST THE TIDE.

It is easy to glide with its ripples
Adown the stream of Time,
To flow with the course of the river,
Like music to some old rhyme;
But ah! it takes courage and patience
Against its current to ride;
And we must have strength from heaven
When rowing against the tide.

We may float on the river's surface
While our oars scarce touch the stream,
And visions of early glory
On our dazzling sight may gleam;
We forget that on before us
The dashing torrents roar,
And, while we are idly dreaming,
Its waters will carry us o'er.

But a few—ah, would there were many!
Row up the "Stream of Life;"
They struggle against its surges,
And mind neither toil nor strife.
Though weary and faint with labor,
Singing triumphant they ride;
For Christ is the hero's captain
When rowing against the tide.

Far on through the hazy distance,
Like a mist on distant shore,
They see the walls of a city,
With its banner floating o'er.
Seen through a glass so darkly
They almost mistake their way;
But faith throws light on their labor,
When darkness shuts out their day.

And shall we be one of that number,
Who mind no toil nor pain?
Shall we moan the loss of earthly joys
When we have a crown to gain?
Or shall we glide on with the river,
With death at the end of our ride,
While our brother, with heaven before him,
Is rowing against the tide?

Civil Rights for the Colored People.

We observe that Mr. Sumner is pressing his supplementary civil rights bill, the object of which is to give to colored people the same privileges in all public conveyances and in all hotels and public places that are now enjoyed by white people.

This is right. Let the law be as clear on this subject as the Constitution is. But a law to this effect will make no appreciable difference in the Southern States. The better class of colored people in those States are not disposed to thrust themselves on white people, and the better class of white people in those States are not disposed to deny to colored people the same general public rights which they enjoy themselves. We know of one case in point. A reputable colored man, a State officer and a minister of the Gospel, was traveling in a public coach in a Southern State with some white men and a white lady. Reaching a village where they were to take the steam cars, there was no dinner provided. The colored gentleman, known to be a thorough Republican, said he was hungry, having traveled all day without breaking his fast. The lady took a basket of edibles from under the seat of the coach, helped the colored man bountifully, and then handed it to the white gentleman. Africa and America dined together in that stage coach from the name basket. The colored man did not feel honored, and the white folks traveling with him did not feel humiliated. Yet that colored man, upright, pure-minded, reputable, honored, and honorable as he is, did not, when they reached their journey's end, go to the same hotel with these white people.

[*Chronicle.*

The *Daily Chronicle*, in this article on Senator Sumner's suplementary civil rights bill appears a little nervous, a little afraid of the equality proposed by that bill, and advises something, in its opinion, even better and of more importance to the colored people of the country. We say to the *Chronicle* that the colored people want all proposed in Senator Sumner's bill and more, and that they will continue to agitate until there is no distinction made in this country based on caste.

The *Chronicle* looks upon the desire of colored gentlemen and ladies to have access to the best accommodations on railroads, steamboats, and in hotels that they are able to pay for, and the intelligence and refinement to enjoy, as "thrusting themselves upon white people." How foolish? Railroads, steamboats, and hotels are for public accommodation, providing the public comply with their *reasonable* regulations, and a decent respectable white person who pays his way in car, steamboat, or hotel, does not "thrust" himself upon a colored person who likewise pays his way, nor *vice versa*. Why the gentleman of color above allnded to did not or should not go to the same hotel "with these white people," the *Chronicle* does not tell us. Were "these white people" of a higher or lower class than usually frequented that hotel; and if of a higher class, what length of time will it take to eradicate the evil influence of the contaminating association with a lower class of people? It must be that the color of the skin makes all white people equal, and that the lowest and the highest, the pure and the base, may associate together in hotels, etc., without shock or offense to either. Does the *Chronicle* mean this? If it does not, will it inform us what *reason* can there be why "that colored man, upright, pure-minded, reputable, honored, and honorable," should not go to "the same hotel with these white people" if they were like him, upright, pure-minded, honored, etc.

We hope for the immediate passage of Senator Sumner's bill, as it will not only be an act of justice to the colored people, but it will prevent the constant exhibition of the downright silliness of white people in their exhibition of caste prejudice based on color.

[*New National Era.*

English Synonyms.

A little girl was looking at the picture of a number of ships, when she exclaimed, "See, what a flock of ships!" We corrected her by saying that a flock of ships is called a flock.

And here we may add, for the benefit of the foreigner who is mastering the intricacies of our language in respect to nouns of multitude, that a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoise is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshipers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentlefolks is called the elite, and the elite of the city's thieves and rascals are called the roughs, and the miscellaneous crowd of the city folks is called the community or the public, according as they are spoken of by the religious community or the secular public.

[*American Educational Monthly.*

Cannon Ball Tree.

Among the plants of Guinea one of the most curious is the cannon ball tree. It grows to the height of sixty feet, and its flowers are remarkable for beauty and fragrance, and contradictory qualities. Its blossoms are of a delicate crimson, appearing in large bunches, and exhaling a rich perfume. The fruit resembles enormous cannon balls, hence the name. However, some say it has been so called because of the noise which the ball makes in bursting. From the shell domestic utensils are made, and the contents contain several kinds of acids, besides sugar and gum, and furnish the material for making an excellent drink in sickness. But, singular as it may appear, this pulp, when in a perfectly ripe state, is very filthy, and the odor from it is exceedingly unpleasant.

An Editor's Troubles.

THE DEEP GRIM SILENCE OF THE FOURTH STORY.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

No one ever comes up into the rooms of the top story of a four-story building set apart for the staff of a daily paper. This is why every article reads so evenly and smoothly. All you've got to do if you belong to the staff is to climb up there, sit all day long in the deep, grim silence, and when midnight comes you can lower yourself down stairs with a consciousness that every article will read like clock-work.

Yesterday morning I commenced an article entitled "The Unseen Influences of the Spirit World," and had got so far as to say that "Although we hear no voices, there is some subtle influence pervading the ——" when a man came up with a demand for a correction of an article charging him with bigamy. You have to keep right on with an idea when you got hold of it, and so I run him in.

"Pervading the air about you all the time Peter Smith has called at this office to say that the unheard voices coming from the dead often swerve from he isn't the man mentioned as having two wives the path marked out by obstinate——"

(Here another man came in and wanted a notice of his new building.").

—spirits which refuse to yield to that new block on Michigan avenue, although Smith is directly charged by the police with a marble front and 120 feet deep. At night, after a day's toil, who does not love to sit down and let his mind run to the mysterious shadowy basement under it and stone caps above the windows we take great pleasure in setting Smith right before his fellow-citizens, and——"

—"Certainly, sir, look at all the the State maps you want to, and call back the spirit of some dear friend gone before us will ascertain the name of the policeman who wrongfully accused Mr. Smith of having a frontage on Michigan avenue which helps the look of that street very much, and you will find the County of Hillsdale further to the left of that land from which no one has ever returned to tell us whether our friends are sad or joyful——"

(Here a boy came up and wanted to sell some tonka beans to keep moths off.)

"Thank ye bub, don't want any tonka beans if you ever want to look at any more of our maps come right up with a Mansard roof to crown all, and Smith is now set right before the public and his friends generally, who have thus improved the town and commune with them as to whether a moment of sadness does not occasionally steal over them as they think of the fond friends left behind come up again and I'll talk with you about the tonka beans and every patriotic citizen ought to keep a State map in his new block on Michigan avenue. Smith states that one of his wives deserted him in Illinois and the other——"

(Here a subscriber came in and wanted to know why no paper was issued the day after Thanksgiving.)

"Because it was a day set apart for one hundred and forty-four widows in the entire block with tonka beans enameled on State maps to mourn their early departure through the valley and the shadow of death. I don't want you to bother me any more Mr. Smith about your wives and come bub get right down stairs now with your beans to that spirit land where all joy and peace the compositors wanted a holiday and it's against the principles of Christianity to——"

(Here a boy came up with a basket of apples.)

"Forever more can't eat apples owing to my teeth and Smith is now made good for any beans which any State map connected with this office has nothing but joy and peace to mark the never-ending time I'll break your neck if you say apples to me again and you see that the new block spoken of has no bigamy to prove the moths don't apple the tonka beans sold in Hillsdale county.

—*Baltimore American.*

THE MISSISSIPPI FILLING UP.

The bed of the Mississippi river seems to be filling up at a rate which threatens in the course of time, to seriously affect navigation during the dry season. This year at St. Louis, while the surface of the water has been four feet and one inch below the lowest stage of water attained by the river in 1863, there was at the same time only about five inches higher than in 1863. So in 1856 the bed of the river, was found to be two feet and three inches higher than it was ten years previous. It is thought that tough clay particles are brought down by tributary streams from the cultivated fields of the northwest and depssited in the channel, and that there, forming with the sand a concrete mass adhere to the bottom instead of being scoured out by the annual freshet as is the case with unmixed sand. It is reasonable to suppose, too, that the volume of water flowing into the river will gradually decrease as the country is opened to cultivation, as such has been the case with our rivers flowing through cultivated districts. The Danube, though a large river, is unfit for purposes of commercial intercourse. If we look nearer home, we find that the destruction of the forest and the cultivation of the adjacent country, are having the effect of drying up the Connecticut; very gradually, to be sure, but still none the less effectually. Many of its tributaries, which formerly contributed large volumes of water, the twelve months through, are now dry for three-fourths of the year.—*Exchange.*

☞ Some of the most curious revelations made by the census relate to the Chinese in the United States. Their numbers in the three last censuses appear as follows: In 1850, 750; in 1860, 35,565; in 1870, 63,254. It will be seen that while the Chinese population multiplied itself forty-seven times within the second, that is, from 1860 to 1870. The absolute increase was also less in the second than in the first period, the figures being reepectively 27,689 and 34,807. For purposes of comparison, the population of the United States may be made to appear under the following classification:

	1870.
White	33,586,989
Colored	4,880,000
Indian	25,731
Chinese	63,254
Total	38,555,974

The relative strength of the Chinese and Indians will be likely to surprise everybody, for it would hardly have been suspected that the Mongolians outnumbered the original natives nearly two to one. Yet such is the case, and the corresponding changes in each class are still more surprising. In 1860 the Chinese had no preponderance, the figutes being, Chinese, 35,566, Indians, 44,020. It seems, therefore, that the Indians have decreased within the past decade about as fast as the Chinese have increased. The returns from the Indian Territory and Alaska, however, are yet wanting, and will make a little better showing for the red men.

COLORED PASSENGERS ON NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS. — We have frequent complaints from gentlemen residing on the line of the Northern Central railroad that their colored servants coming to and from the city are compelled to take seats in the smoking cars. We suggested that they probably took them from habit or timidity, but were assured that such was not the case, but that they were ordered upon approaching the train by the conductors to the smoking car. The smoking car is a very pleasant place for those who smoke, but not one in which any one should be compelled to sit who does not smoke. The law, however, is now clearly defined and understood everywhere, allows of no distinction being made, and if any is attempted we assure those aggrieved that it is only necessary to insist upon their rights to obtain them.

OPEN WINDOWS AT NIGHT.

Very much has been written on this subject, and written unwisely; the facts are that whosoever sleeps uncomfortably cool will get sick. To hoist a window sky-high when the mercury is at zero is an absurdity.

The colder a sleeping apartment is, the more unhealthy does it become, because cold condenses the carbonic acid formed by the breathing of the sleeper. It settles near the floor and is rebreathed, and if in a very condensed form, he will die before the morning. Hence we must be governed by circumstances; the first thing is, you must be comfortably warm during sleep—otherwise you are not refreshed, and inflamation of the lungs may be engendered and life destroyed within a few days.

An open door and an open fireplace are sufficient for ordinary purposes in very cold weather. When outer windows are opened, it is well to have them down at the top two or three inches, and up at the bottom for the same space.

In miasmatic localities—and these are along water-courses, beside millponds, marshes, bayous, river bottoms, flat lands, and the like—it is most important, from the first of August until several severe frosts have been noticed, to sleep with all external doors and windows closed because the cool air of sunset causes the condensation of the poisonous emanations which were caused by the heat of the noonday sun to rise far above the earth; this condensation makes the air "heavy" at sundown, made heavy by the great solidification of the emanations by cold; and resting on the surface of the earth in their more concentrated and malignant form they are breathed into the stomach, curruption and poisoning the blood with great rapidity.

By daylight, these considerations are made so compact by the protracted coolness of the night, that they are too near the surface of the earth to be breathed into the system; but, as the sun begins to ascend, these heavy condensations, miasms begin to rise again to the height of several feet above the ground, and are freely taken into the system by every breath and swallow; hence the hours of sunrise and sunset are the most unhealthful of all the hours of the twenty-four in the localities named; and noontide, when the sun is hottest, is the most healthful portion of the day, because the miasm is so much rarefied that it ascends rapidly to the upper regions.

The general lessons are:

1st. Avoid exposure to the outdoor air in miasmatic localities for the hours including sunrise and sunset.

2d. Have a blazing fire on the hearth of the family room at those hours, to rarefy and send the miasm upwards.

3d. Take breakfast before going out of doors in the morning, and take tea before sundown; then being out after night is not injurious.

—*Hall's Journal.*

A Wonderful Bridge.

The bridge now in process of erection across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, is one of the wonders of the age. It is to be a tubular, cast steel, arch bridge, supported by the abutment and two piers; the latter are five hundred and fifteen feet apart, and four hundred and ninety seven feet each from its nearest abutment, making those spans of about five hundred feet each. Its greatest span is the same as that of the Kuilenburg bridge over the Leck, an arm of the Rhine. Telford's suspension bridge across the Menai Straits has a span of five hundred and seventy feet. The suspension bridge at Niagara spans eight hundred and seventy-one feet, and is two hundred rnd forty-five feet above the water. The East River bridge will span one thousand and six hundred feet.

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One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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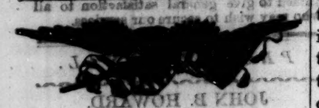
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SUNDAY DECEMBER 24, 1871.



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U. S. GRANT.

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CHRISTMAS.—To-morrow all Christendom will hasten to hail the return of another anniversary of the advent of the World's Redeemer, to our earth; and in their various, dissimilar, and in some cases incongruous ways, furnish evidence of their adhesion to the doctrine that it is fitting to rejoice and be glad on account of the "glad tidings of great joy" first promulgated on the plains of Bethlehem nearly two thousand years ago. We desire to convey the "compliments of the season" to our readers and wish you all around A HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

☞*Our National Progress* edited by Professor Wm. Howard Day in commenting on the election of Mr. Pinchback to the Lieutenant Governorship says:

"We consider his election "as a victory for" law, order, good government, Republicanism, and the re-election of Gen. Grant as President of the United States."

☞The *Shreveport Republican* of December 9, throws out the following admonitory suggestion to a rural contemporary:

"It is time for the *Louisiana Intelligencer* to speak out in support of the Republican party with H. C. Warmoth as its leader. This shilly-shallying and dodging the questions at issue cannot last long, in this age of fast moving political events. You will be left behind, friend, and your name *Intelligencer* will become a misnomer. Let us hear from you soon."

THE CUSTOMHOUSE CROWD.

The Customhouse ring formed of an assemblage of speculators in State grants, early manifested a hostility to the Administration which nothing but a surrender of the principles on which our State Government was conducted would appease. These fellows were all of one kidney. One bill was lobbied through by the aid of the Customhouse clerks and employees of every description, and the Governor vetoed it. Another and another bill met with the same determined purpose on the part of the Executive, who would not consent to schemes having for their object the depletion of the State Treasury under the mask of public improvement. Seeing no point could be made, the fawning sycophants who had thronged the Governor's ante-room for days, and with eager importunities couched in fulsome flattery sought to win him, turned his enemies and hatching malignant lies, that he was opposed to the re-election of Grant, invoked the military power that they might oust the leader of the party, and nominate the ring in his stead. Now if this origin of the difficulty is not true, where is the refutation? What are the principles of the Customhouse cliques? On what basis were their divisions formed? What is their platform?

In not a single issue of the *National Fag* that calls itself *Republican* do we find anything, a line, a sentence, a word, a thought, an idea that is not forged in vilifying purpose, and conceived in the corruption and blackguardism that belongs to a set of plunderers balked of their prey. Taken as an exposition of what the *Fag* or Customhouse party mean, all their sentiments must dwell in the kennels, and the slums of the literary world, for no newspaper with any pretensions to decency, ever lends its columns to vituperation, unless all argument is exhausted. Here is the cause of such courses. The quiver of the *Fag* is empty. They have rummaged among the political records of their opponents, and found nothing—they naturally resort to insensate drivillings. We have to ask our readers to pardon the Editor of this paper, who unwilling to submit to falsehood, in the guise of the gutter, or the shape of truck, has likewise indulged in the same language found in the columns of the *Fag*. Such weapons come handiest. Only those who are warmed up with a sense of justice can deal in argument, and give a why for a wherefore. The low snail leaves a trail of filth behind him as he crawls. Manhood walks erect and spurns the earth on which he treads. The *Fags* have caught up the echo of reform long after the note has been sounded. By whose agency was the twenty-five million limit brought to an issue? By whose intervention was the State saved the enormous expense of accrediting the swindles on the last legislature? A dozen bills can be mentioned, and an expense of over *ten millions* saved to the State by the veto and the judicial prerogative of H. C. Warmoth. The *Fags* have taken the reform card only when they are satisfied it is a trump. We will join with them in any reform measures and so announce. Mr. Pinchback whose color constitutes the only objection which these *Fags* have, is hand in hand with the Administration and with every man in this State anxious for a practical reform. He was elevated to the post of Lieutenant Governor on that ticket, and he is well known to stand by this political professions. We call upon the *Fags* to show their hands. The game is up. If they mean anything besides unpacking their foul hearts with maledictions we want to know it. But all such challenges are vain. Wolves that are fed from our tables and are glad to take the crumbs, turn and end their benefactors when the hoard is missing.

The viper in the fable poisoned the hand that sheltered it. They deal in vilification of the chief of the party who led the host to victory, until the whole State is Republican, violence subsides, mob rule dies, and political murders cease. We know their object, and will defeat it.

☞Our *National Progress* of Dec. 16, announces the death of Rev. Wm. T. Catto, father of the late Octavius Catto, who was murdered in the streets of Philadelphia on Oct. 10, 1871.

HINTS TO REPUBLICANS.

Much has been recently said and written in defence, and in condemnation of affiliations and coalitions of republicans with Democrats for the accomplishment of special purposes.

There are two or three things which should not be lost sight of, in referring to this matter. The first is, that there are two distinct purposes aimed at by the confederate brotherhood. The Republican portion desire numerical strength to enable them to accomplish some specific purpose. The object of the Democratic allies is to divide disorganize and weaken, and therefore they vote with the faction which according to their prognostics, is most calculated to further their designs. The common ground on which they meet, is that of hostility to the adversary.

With this view of the subject it is manifest that the danger is all on the republican side of the House, while whatever of advantage there is, belongs to those who are bitterly and uncompromisingly opposed to republicanism, and whose very political associations are entered into with the definite purpose of promoting dissensions, widening breaches, and so weakening the party organization, that they may be unable to prevent that invincible front which has led to victory in the past.

Nothing more clearly demonstrates our position than a reference to the Democratic support which Republicans have received in the Legislature. We can safely say that there is no instance of *unselfish* and straightforward Democratic support of Republican measures, or men. Wherever their vote has been cast with Republicans it has been either for the gratification of selfish purposes, in compromise, or for the purpose of demoralizing our party. Invariably and constitutionally hostile to Radicalism in its essense and its every ramification, they embrace every opportunity to unite with the malcontents, or disaffected in our ranks, to contend against a Republican Administration, State and National. With this clear and sharp definition of the attitude of Democracy towards Republicanism, it will at once be recognized that the shame, the responsibility, and the crime of whatever humiliation or defeat inures to our party though compromises, or coalitions with the Democracy, lies at the door of those who effect such combinations as endanger the unity and perpetuity of Republican rule.

This thing cannot certainly be done by our Representative men without responsibility. And we embrace this opportunity, preparatory to the assembling of the Legislature, of directing attention to this aspect of affairs; and reminding the members of the Legislature that in entering into combinations for the accomplishment of one purpose, they incur the risk of being forced into others which may be so cunningly and adroitly manouvered as to lead to the defeat of the party itself. The overthrow of Republican rule in this State, meaning as it does the enforced expatriation of obnoxious strangers, and the immediate and unconditional disgrace and humiliation of the colored race in every department of labor, amusement or instruction, is a sufficient excuse for our dwelling at this length on this topic to-day.

☞Because a lawyer wrote three or four columns to prove Mr. Pinchback was not legally elected proves no more than one of the *Fags* editorials, and we all know what these are worth. This volunteer who tenders unasked an opinion deep in legal research, can be opposed if any one desires it, by another set of columns proving as far as a disquisition may establish, precisely the opposite. How happens it, the illegality was not discovered until the *Fags* were whipped out? The *ipse dixit* of one man (for that is what this opinion is) amounts to nothing. The court room is the lawful field of these lawyers. In any other capacity they dwindle from whales to sardines.

☞If you desire to make a neat, substantial present for Christmas, call on our advertiser Paul Granzin, at 112 Carondelet street: from whose large and varied assortment of jewelry and watches, etc., you may select something worth giving.

CONFIRMATORY TESTIMONY.

When the National *Fag*, A. Dumont and Marshal Packard, endeavored to create suspicion of the truthfulness of Senator Butler's charge against the faction to which this trio belong, by explaining its unreasonableness, then that it was'nt heard, then a denial; the matter narrowed itself down to a question of verscity between Senator Butler and Mr. Packard, and the public were left to give credence to whichever the preponderance of credibility inclined. We now submit a valuable modicum of collateral evidence in favor of Senator Butler. Our contemporary of the *Terrebonne Patriot* of Dec. 16, under the caption of "An Infamous Plot" informs his readers that "while in conversation with Senator O'Hara in the city of New Orleans on Saturday last, and taking him to task for his folly in supporting the bolters assisted by the Democrats, to defeat the true Republicans of Louisiana, he took occasion to remark "that it made no difference how politics went next year, that if Warmoth was chosen Governor again, there would be a bloody riot and that Grant would place the State under Martial law, and appoint all officers in the State," this we told him was absurd, but on the Monday following when we read the card of Senator Butler published in the New Orleans newspapers, we were inclined to believe there was some truth in what the Senator had said, and for a moment it made the blood run cold in our veins to think that men having the least semblance of love of country and Republicanism should be so void of freedom and conscience, as to conceive and threaten to execute such a vile scheme."

Here then we have a precisely similar threat uttered to Mr. Francis by Senator O'Hara a prominent members of the "gatlin gun" clique. The above fact of course does not prove that Mr. Packard told Senator Butler what is charged, but the fact that the identical threat was made to another gentleman in the same connexion asalleged by the Senator wears such an appearance of circumstantial evidence that we deem it important to place the *Patriot's* testimony on record.

☞The *Houston Daily Union* (Texas) of December 19, has this complimentary notice of Richard Nelson, Esq.:

"The *Representative*, the journal conducted by our colored friend, Richard Neslon, Esq., atGalveston, will soon be resumed, and editsp in good style and with vigor and ability. Mr. Nelson declares that he will attack corruption " in all parties, that he will not be influenced by caste, and the paper will be truly Republican. We wish " The Representative " the largest success, and will take pleasure in calling attention to it from time to time. All good men should encourage everything promotive of the culture of the colored people.

In this connection we will acknowledge the receipt of the prospectus of the *Representative*, and hope that the noble efforts and objects of our friend will meet with that approbation and support that will make his paper a success.

☞It was only a short time ago that Geo. W. Carter expressed, in a public speech, his strong sense of admiration of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, alluded to him in glowing terms and confessed himself his friend. In his reply Mr. Pinchback said that Carter was only a friend just so long as it suited his purpose, and that he would cast off Mr. Pinchback whenever he could make a point. Mark the sequel. Who so bitter as Carter now? So unjust and unfair? Are not Mr. Pinchback's words verified? This is one of the "back speeches" to which allusion has been made. We have more filed away to be used when the time comes. Mr. Carter only shows up his own shortcomings (and the above is one) every issue of the *Fag*.

☞ "The legitimacy of Pinchback's election" would never have been questioned had he belonged to the illegitimate section of the Republican party. In what does Mr. Pinchback differ from Mr. Coupland? In his color. Here is the source of the vilification poured from the columns of the *Fag*. No colored man has a right to run against a white Senator. But to be elected, "Chaos is come again." Save your powder, gentlemen. A time more opportunity may come when you can use it.

ON THE TRACK.

The recent murder of Peter McGloin, in the heart of this city a few days ago, leaving no clue to the perpetrators of this foul deed, naturally aroused popular concern and indignation, and prompt have been the demands for the use of every effort to secure, if possible, some information on the subject. Anxiety has not had to wait long. The detective police, with remarkable skill and pursuit of clue after clue have discovered enough to warrant them in the arrest of three parties as concerned in the killing of McGloin.

In the interest of justice and for the establishment and supremacy of law, and the security of human life and the protection of human rights, we sincerely trust that the murderers will be discovered and brought to fit expintion of their horrible crime.

☞In the report of a recent meeting of the Congregational Union and American Missionary Association in Philadelphia, we note with gratification the following allusion to a well known minister in our midst. It says: "Among the speakers was Rev. Dr. Thompson, a colored Clergyman and Professor of Theology in Straight University, New Orleans, whose address produced a most favorable impression by its terse and manly eloquence."

☞"A negro criminal neither white nor black has promised to take charge of their political members."

Such is the sentence in the columns of the *Fag*. It is a lie. Mr. Pinchback has proved faithful where these *Fags* prove recreant. He stands upon his record. The old slaveholders were never more contemptuous or unjust than are these men, who would take their places, and ruin a party they cannot control, and who are found vilifying every man who has done no wrong beyond being their opponent. These men are unworthy of a decent respect. And we warm the colored men in association with them, and whose support now emboldens attacks like the above, that their ears will be made to tingle and their reputations shaken to their foundations.

THE COSMOPOLITAN NEWSDEALER, A. Simon still continues to illumine his patrons with a constant supply of the first class dailies, weeklies, and periodicals which issue from the press.

His news stands at 94 Exchange Alley, and corner Dauphine and Canal streets will repay a visit to procure Christmas reading.

OBITUARY.

LATIMOOR.—At his late residence in the town of Moreau, Northern New York, Nov. 28, 1871, Benjamin Latimore, Esq. Mr. Latimore was born on July 4, 1793, and was in the 78th year of his age.

During the early part of his life, he served in the wars of his country, particularly the Saratoga campaign, and in his old age enjoyed a soldier's pension for his active services.

Of decided and determined politics, a staunch temperance advocate, a consistent member of the Baptist persuasion and a gentleman of the old school, Mr. Latimore enjoyed a very high reputation and was universally respected.

Our distinguished friend and fellow-citizen, J. Sella Martin Esq., was fortunate enough to secure one of his daughters for his wife.

We offer our sincere condolence to the bereaved family.

FIENDISH MURDER.

G. W. Wynn, a Colored Lawyer of Chicot County, Brutally Murdered.

Political Differences the Cause—The County Excited and in Arms.

(Special dispatch to the Republican.)

HELENA, December 14.—On Monday evening last a most fiendish murder was committed at Lake Village, Chicot county, by Sanders, Dugan and Garrett, citizens of the county, upon Mr. G. W. Wynn, a young colored lawyer whom has recently located there. The murder was without provocation, and grew out of political differences in the late election in that county. Intense excitement prevails, and hundreds of armed men are pouring into the town, and it is feared the murderers will be taken from the jail and lynched. M. L. S.

We copy the above from the Arkansas Weekly *Republican*, and submit it as evidence of the intolerant and persecuting spirit which still so extensively prevails in the South against the advancement and elevation of the colored man.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

OPINIONS OF THE GREAT JEWISH RABBI, DR. LILLIENTHAL.

The learned Dr. Lillienthal, of Cincinnati, delivered last Sunday a powerful discourse from the Bible text:

The Lord will give strength unto His people, when the Lord will bless His people with peace.—*Psalm xxix*, 2:

And from the following recent Washington and St. Louis telegraphic dispatches:

Members of Congress received today an elaborate circular, signed by Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, as president, and by Governors Geary, of Pennsylvania; Stewart, of Vermont; Hawley, of Kansas; Pollock, of Pennsylvania, and Jewell, of Connecticut, and also by Bishop McIlvaine and about twenty-five other distinguished gentlemen, as representatives of the national association whose object is to secure the recognition of the Supreme Being in the Constitution. A convention has been called in Cincinnati for January 31, and the Congressmen are requested to add their names as a mere support to the movement.

A meeting was held Monday night at the First Presbyterian Church, in this city, in the interest of a national reform movement which has for its object the obtaining of a definite acknowledgment in the Constitution of the United States of God as the author of the existence of the nation, and the source of its authority; Jesus Christ as its ruler, and the Bible as the fountain of its laws and the supreme rule of its conduct. Quite a number of men and women of various denominations were present. Rev. Henry George, of Cincinnati, made an earnest speech in favor of the proposed amendments, after which remarks were made by several St. Louis ministers. Four ministers and three laymen were appointed delegates to a National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, January 31, 1872.

He said:

Now, it hurts my innermost feelings to say one word against American fellow-citizens. I am known in this community as a man who, though born in a foreign country, is an American throughout—an American by principle, word, and sentiment; and as one whom nothing affords more gratification than an opportunity on which to glorify the wise and almost inspired institutions and documents which the immortal men of 1776 bequeathed to us, as a sacred legacy to our country and her coming generations.

But now, when movements like those quoted in the above extracts are set on foot; when men, who are the executive officers of some of the oldest and most prominent States of our Union, by their signatures countenance such a violation of our most sacred principles of religious liberty, as warranted by our Constitution; when clergymen again use the influence of their pulpit and position to attempt the dangerous scheme of a union of State and Church, no matter by what phraseology they try to disguise their intent and purpose; then it becomes the imperative duty of every man, whatever his country, who is loyal to her institutions, to pronounce boldly and unequivocally his solemn protest against such treason against our Constitution; then it becomes the duty of every scholar who is acquainted with the bloody results of religious intolerance; of every citizen who has the peace and prosperity of his country at heart; of every man who takes an interest in the welfare and progress of humanity at large, to use all justifiable means for arresting such a nefarious scheme; and to stand up with undaunted courage, warning off the assailants with the earnest, determined appeal: "Hands off. This treasure of religious liberty belongs to the world. Fanaticism and bigotry shall neither contaminate nor defile it."

* * * * *

I have faith in the good sense and sound judgment of the American people. They will not support, when the second sober thought arises in their minds, such a treasonable and abominable scheme, though it be advocated by all the Governors of all the States, and headed even by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Much as the Americans love their churches and denominations, they do not love the less their American liberties. Much as they support their sectarian institutions, they do not revere the less their Constitution and their Declaration of Independence, the noblest record in the annals of human history. In the end, they will undoubtedly come out all right.

* * * * *

What do we now see in Europe? What are the news which every steamer brings us from the Old Continent? Everywhere, with the exception of Russia, the prevailing and ruling motto is: Separate Church and State! Not only England and France have long ago adopted the salutary principle, but Italy and Spain have pronounced henceforth to be their policy. German follows the noble example. Ultramontane Bavaria has declared it to be the unanimous sentiment of the Government and her leading statesmen; and even Prussia, heretofore the representative "par excellence" of the Christian State, has surrendered this principle, and in his famous answer to the dissatisfied Catholic bishops of the new German Empire, Emperor William has declared in the most emphatic manner that hereafter all religions are to be treated and considered as equals in the German realm.

* * * * *

And we, the American people, should now, when the eyes of the whole civilized and progressive world are dwelling on this country, sell our birth-right of human justice, human wisdom and human liberty! We Americans should now, when all the world ridicules and discards the nickname of "priest-ridden country," assume it and surrender even more to the political influence of the clergy, to abnormal fanaticism and untimely bigotry? Shame, shame, if such an outrage on human right could be committed in our enlightened country, and in our good country! Hide first your Constitution; bury your Declaration of Independence; renounce the proud name of Americans; tear your heaven-born starry banner to shreds and tread it in the dust, and then, then only, you may hoist the black flag of sectarian strife and religious animosity.

* * * * *

Let now a union of Church and State be attempted; let, by such an attempt, the rights and liberties of the citizen be endangered, and a storm against Church and creed will be aroused that will shake them to their very foundation. The open enemies to religion will shake off their indolence and indifference, and preach a modern crusade against the modern hierarchy. The men whose rights as citizens become questioned will join this league. And, above all, the various churches themselves, each claiming the title of supremacy, will soon stand arrayed, one against the other, with all those *latent, bitter* feelings which the power of the State has so far keept at bay, but which the State, united with one church or the other, must assist in fighting out to the very bitter end.

Oh! let us beware of the furies of a religious war. If the present unreasonable agitations will be continued, by one side or the other, this warning is not merely a cry of unjustifiable alarm, but extorted by an uneasiness, which is shared by many a thoughtful and loyal citizen. Our country is still bleeding from thousands of wounds inflicted by the last unhappy civil war; we are burdened with a heavy national debt, and thousands of once sweet homes are still in mourning and distress. We can not stand another similar national calamity. We need peace, political and denominational peace, under the Divine protection and blessing of which every religion will be equally respected, every moral denomination revered; a peace which, in truth, will assist in promoting "peace on earth and good will to all men." Let us beware of repeating on the stage of our country the sufferings of the religious war in the Netherlands, or the devastation of Germany during the bloody Thirty Years' War.

* * * * *

Therefore, organization first. Our opponents are organizing, and intend to petition and influence the Congress for establishing a qualified union of Church and State. Let us call on every loyal citizen, on every

...ifast and unprejudiced friend of ...erican liberty, on every man who ...ows how to value the priceless ...asure of civil and religious liberty ...join hands, to organize, and to ...sent petitions to Congress praying ...the preservation of our rights ...Constitution. I have still faith ...Congress. They are not all ...ticians, who for a vote and the ...ighty dollar will bargain away ...e conscience, their country, and ...God-blessed disdem of liberty ...re are still plenty of men in the ...use and Senate who will fearlessly ...ounce any sectarian infringe- ...nt on the Constitution, provided ...y will see that in their laudable ...orts they are backed and support- ...by the loyal and thinking masses ...the people. Let them have our ...nifer petitions, and this bigoted ...sult on the Constitution will soon ...silenced. I shall work for that ...rpose, and shall give you further ...ails of my doings.

...Sredly. Let us refuse our vote ...ny candidate for any office in ...gift of the people who will not ...ve himself to be an advocate of ...alified religious liberty. This is ...sure point by which we can reach ...sensitive heart of every politi- ...n and office seeker. As soon as ...ey will perceive that we are in ...od earnest in maintaining our ...arranted rights they will side with ...e right, and ward off any assault ...their fellow-citizens' rights and ...rivileges.

And, thirdly, let us liberally sup- ...rt the secular press, which so ...nly defends the best treasures of ...r country, and stands up unre- ...redly for American liberty. The ...ss is to-day more powerful than ...pulpit. It is not fettered down ...doctrinal theories, which have to ...defended by the clergy at any ...t and price. Where one hun- ...d persons listen to a sermon, one ...ound read the newspaper. While ...preacher speaks *ex calhedra*, no- ...y being permitted to answer and ...ntradict him, the press is open ...discussion, and cheerfully allows ...h sides of the question to be ...ard. Support, therefore, the lib- ...al press; write for it; as- ...ist by all means; and the people, ...ly enlightened, will undoubtedly ...their verdict in favor of right, ...nd liberty—against sectarian ...ce, fanaticism, and bigotry. ...ston Chronicle.

...LUMBIA, S. C., December 22.— ...ernor Scott, with a view of pre- ...ing the postponement of the ...on impeachment, sent a mesage ...the Legislature this morning ...ring the proclamation convening ...body in extraordinary session ...on tomorrow. The Governor's ...porters then pressed the vote on ...tion to strike out the resolving ...se of the impeachment resolu- ...n. ...The motion was finally carried at ...o'clock—yeas, 63; nays, 32. ...n defeats the impeachment of ...e Governor. After the vote, ...other proclamation came from ...e Governor revoking the procla- ...ation issued a few hours previous, ...nd the Legislature, at three o'clock ...n pursuance of the concurrent re- ...olution passed last week, adjourned ...until January 5, 1872.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

...ations of the ThirD District Irish Republican Club.

...e unusually large meeting of the ...Republican Club of the Third ...ict, called for the purpose of hold- ...an election for officers to serve for ...ensuing year, on Wednesday even- ...December 20, 1871, at their hall, ...the election of said officers the ...lowing resolutions were adopted ...but a dissenting voice:

...REAS, The election of the Hon. ...A. S. Pinchback is a defeat of the ...ples of Republicanism and a com- ...nullification of the integrity of ...e Republican party in this State;

...EREAS, Governor H. C. Warmoth ...by judicious and statesmanlike ...se of duty as chief execu- ...ficer of the State, been success- ...not only in removing to a great ex- ...the strong prejudice which, at his ...ion to office, existed toward the ...and national administration, but ...olding the Republican party intact ...the principles of its first organi- ...as fully exhibited in the elec- ...of Lieutenant Governor of the ...P. B. S. Pinchback;

...EREAS, His excellency the Govern- ...has also, by a faithful exercise of ...ado power, defeated in a great ...ure the schemes of adroit specu- ...rs and moneyed corporations, and ...his well directed influence procured the enactment of measures protective to the State's financial condition and the better development of her resources and guarded jealously the treasurer from the avaricious and unprincipled officials who have crept into the party; and

Whereas, With his Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth, and Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor, conducting, together, in their respective official positions the general interests of the State, the people can depend upon a steady improvement in all the departments of said State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we fully indorse the action of the State Senators in their election of Lieutenant Governor, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to the earnest support of his excellency, the Governor, and to the Lieutenant Governor elect, and to the Senators who are co-operating with them in their efforts to maintain the unity and integrity of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we denounce the dissembling Customhouse combination as an unprincipled compound of ambitious malcontents, sore-heads and adventurers, and as being most treasonable to the Republican party in this State in their efforts to betray us into the grasp of our political opponents.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the New Orleans Republican and Louisianian.

WILLIAM J. MOORE,
President.
J. REARDON, Secretary.

Resolutions of the Fifth District Republican Club.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by this club at a meeting held in Algiers, on Thursday, December 21, Benjamin Buchanan, president, and Dr. C. P. Ames, secretary:

WHEREAS, His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, convened the State Senate in extraordinary session to fill the vacancy of President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor of this State, made vacant by the death of our esteemed Lieutenant Governor, Oscar J. Dunn, and

Whereas, The Republicans in the Senate did the Hon Senator P. B. S. Pinchback President of the Senate and Lieutenat Governor of the State of Louisiana, we, knowing him to be a true Republican, an able citizen, a zealous worker, and true to his race, continually working for their advancement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Radical Republican Mother Club of the Fifteenth Ward do heartily endorse the acts of his Excellency H. C. Warmoth, and the election by the Republicans of the Senate of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, and we pledge them our hearty support.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the course pursued in the Senate by the Hon. Edward Butler, representing this district, in the election of a President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor of this State, and his stand taken against bolters and disorganizers of the Republican party of this State.

Resolved That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Republican, and that the people of the parish of Plaquemines be asked to indorse them.

AT A MEETING OF THE THIRD District Irish Radical Republican Club, held at their hall on Spain street, on Wednesday evening, December 20, 1871, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

William J. Moore, President,
T. J. Maroney, A. P. Boyer, John Fogerty and B. Leonard, Vice Presidents.
John Reardon, Secretary.
A. Sperier, Assistant Secretary.
B. McKernan, Treasurer.
Judge Edmund Meunier, Marshal.
C. Deving, Sergeant-at-Arms.
By order of the club.

JOHN REARDON,
Secretary.

Delegates of the above named club to the Irish Central Executive Committee are Hon. W. C. Kinsella, J. A. Spellicy and William J. Moore.

Commercial.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23—11:30 A. M.

COTTON — The market opened strong with a good inquiry, but with large receipts and a falling off in the demand, holders have since shown less confidence and prices rule more in favor of buyers. Sales thus far 1500 bales.

Yesterday's business embraced 6900 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	— @ —	—
Ordinary	16½ @ 17½	—
Good Ordinary	18½ @ 18½	18½
Low Middling	18½ @ 19½	19
Middling	19½ @ 19½	19½
Strict Middling	— @ 19½	—
Good Middling	— @ 20	20

—"I am certain madam that I am right and that you are wrong; I'll bet my ears on it." "Indeed, sir, you shouldn't carry betting to such extreme lengths."

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It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S. —*The Nation.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.--1871,

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The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveler.*

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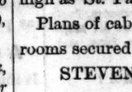
STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

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FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

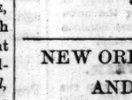
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MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.



FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER.
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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

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WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

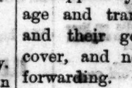
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Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

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For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.



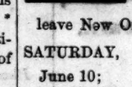
The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

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PARTIES
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—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

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CASH HOUSE
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A Glance through their immense stock
—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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586.....and.....588

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OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

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TO

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No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

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PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

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THE PEOPLE'S BOOK
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The Louisiana Magistrate.

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Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,
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1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
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1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
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Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion.
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NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

SELF-DEFENSE.

The Right to Carry Arms—Judge Allison's Opinion.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, during the trial of Edward McNulty for the murder of Jacob Gornor, Peter Truitt, a colored witness for the Commonwealth, appeared on the stand with a loaded pistol upon his person, which occasioned quite a sensation and considerable discussion. In the course of the trial his Honor Judge Allison referred to the subject in the following language:

There was something said, gentlemen, at an earlier stage of the case, in regard to the right to one of the witnesses to carry a loaded pistol. The witness having stated, on cross examination, that he carried it for defense of his person, that he had been shot at three or four times, in his own door, at the election before the last, and that as they all knew him, he did not know what they might do to him. This right was questioned by the counsel for the prisoner, which I felt it my duty to say that, upon the facts stated by the witness, he was, under the law of the land, justified in carrying upon his person a loaded pistol and that he could bring it with him here if, under a well-grounded apprehension or peril to his person or his life, he armed for defense. I repeat now to the jury in substance what I then said and add that this is not an uncertain or doubtful right; it is guaranteed to the citizen by the declaration of rights, which is part of the fundemental law of the State; and is therefore above all acts of Assembly, which might be passed to abridge or take the privilege away. The language of the Constitution is "that the right of citizens to bear arms in defense *of themselves* and the State *shall not be questioned.*" This places the right above all legislative, judicial, or individual question; it cannot be taken away till the Constitution itself upon this subject be changed. But if it be supposed that the act of the 13th of May, 1850, is in conflict with this constitutional right, the supposition is a clear misinterpretation of the statute which makes it a crime for any person to carry a concealed deadly weapon with the intent there with unlawfully and maliciously to do injury to any person. This act of Assembly is aimed at the intent to do unlawfully and malicious injury, and is designed to interfere with the sacred right of defense of life or person against violent or deadly assault, and is therefore in entire harmony with the constitutional privilige to which I referred. The act declares that the jury may infer the intent to do malicious injury to the persons of the citizens from the posession of a deadly weapon concealed upon the person of the party accused, but this can only be done where the purpose is unexplained; and when the jury are satisfied that the object to be accomplished is defence against threatened or apprehended violence they are duty bound to acquit the accused, or if the jury disregard the duty and convict, the court will set the verdict aside and discharge the defendant. Now, whether the principle be applied to the case of the witness whose life had been attacked, and who feared a repetition of it or to a class of persons similarly situated, the supreme law of the land protects him and them, and if there were an hundred statutes to the contrary, they would not be worth the paper they are printed on, because they would call in question that which the Bill of Rights declares is beyond question, and against which there can be no law.

I have thought it proper to say his much upon the general principle, for the purpose of correcting misapprehension upon this subject, as it may affect this case, which has been the subject of comment by counsel, that a witness called upon the stand had arms upon his person, which I instruct you of itself makes neither for or against him, if he was armed for defense against attack upon his way here, or whilst in attendance at the sessions of the court, or whilst returning to his home. The testimony of Truit is to be considered and judged by the jury by the ordinary tests of truthfulness and credibility. To the extent to which you believe what he has said to be correct and true, you will act upon it, and in so far as his testimony is unreliable in your judgment, you will reject it.—*Our National Progress.*

Fun and Fancy.

—"Mr. Jones, you said you were connected with the fine arts. Do you mean by that that you are a sculptor?"

"No, sir; I don't sculp myself, but I furnish the stone to the man that does."

—A Dutchman in Albany, some time back went out to his milkman in the street with a dish in each hand, instead of one as usual. The dispenser of attenuated milk asked if he wished him to fill both vessels. The Dutchman, replied, suiting the action to the word, "Dis is for the milluk and this for de watter, an' I will mix them to shute myself."

—A gentleman at the opera, the other night, in sounding the praises of a new opera glass which he had just purchased, said:

"Why, bless your soul, it brings the ladies on the opposite side of the house so near, that I can smell the musk on their pocket-handkerchiefs, and hear the beating of their dear little hearts."

—"Sam, what fish in the salt water weighs de least?"

"Why, Julius, what ignoramous questions you ax yer bredren! Minims weigh de least of course."

"No, no, sah—dats wrong now; it am the porpus weighs nothing—cos he's got no scales."

—"Pa, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said a smart youth to his father, "and what do you think came up?" "Why, potatoes of course." "No siree! There came up a drove of hogs and ate them all."

—"An aged friend in exhibiting a very complicated lock to his better half, recently remarked that there was something the devil couldn't unlock. "What made you get something you couldn't open yourself?" was the gentle reply.

—"May it please your honor," said a lawyer addressing one of the judges, "I brought this man from the jail on habeas corpus."

"That's a good one!" said a fellow in an under tone, who stood in the rear of the court. "I'm blow'd if I didn't see him come here in a cab."

—An Irish gentleman hearing of a friend having a stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed: "By me sowl, an' that's a good idea! Shure an' a stone coffin 'ud last a man his lifetime!"

—"The following notice might have been seen some time ago stuck up in a corset-maker's shop window in Glascow: "All sorts of ladies' stays here."

—Persons who are confined to their homes by illness, and unable to earn bread for their poor families, will find it profitable to go a fishing among the Islands in the bay, says the Editor of the "True Irishman."

—"Weigh your words," said a man to a fellow who was blustering away in a towering passion at another. "They won't weigh much if he does," said the antagonist coolly.

—A tailor's apprentice, who seemed to be pained a good deal with the cross-legged attitude, was asked how he liked tailoring, to which he replied, "Very well; but I believe, I shall never be able to stand sitting."

—At Springfield Mass., a lady sent the following volunteer toast:—"Spruce old bachelors the evergreens of society."

—"It's a very solemn thing to get married," said Aunt Bethany. "Yes, but it's a great deal more solemn not to be," said her niece.

—A gentleman was threatening to beat a dog who barked intolerably.

"Why," exclaimed an Irishman who was present, "would you beat the poor dumb animal for sparkin' out?"

—Dr. Durbin, the great Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text. "Remember Lot's wife," and made a failure. Afterwards, remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable doctor replied that he "had better thereafter let other people's wives alone!"

—"Didn't you guarantee us, that the horse wouldn't shy before the fire of an enemy?"

"No more he won't; 'tisn't till after the fire that he shies."

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Cor. Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

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—OF—

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
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Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
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ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

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[MADE UNDER FAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR, of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

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Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, Sun office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, New Orleans, La. C. C. ANTOINE, Shreveport, La.

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

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Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.



FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point. Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

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THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A WALTHAM WATCH BEATS

4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF a WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

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For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

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A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

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Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES.....$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway,
New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL HIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE DO NOT SELL

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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Jewellers and Silversmiths,
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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

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GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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